



ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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DEMOCRATS DOING GOOD TEAM WORK.

They Are Showing Skillful Management and Putting Business Thru—The Wool and Woolen Schedules to be Revised Next—The Senate Loiters—The Mexican Troubles.

The rhythmic throbbing of the south end of the Capitol and the jarring thumps of the desks and benches are the extra session sounds that men hear nowadays when they keep their ears close to mother earth. The extra session is still the thing. The House has passed the Canadian reciprocity and passed on to the farmers' free list. It will vote that shortly, and then proceed to the enactment of an apportionment law for the division of seats between the States during the next ten years, and take up thereafter a measure approving the constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico.

Then many a revision. The work proceeds methodically. The House is rapidly putting its tasks behind. The rhythmic throbbing at the south end of the Capitol is caused by the clever Democratic manipulation of the machinery as they grind out the grist. Perhaps they may regret the grinding after a year or more has passed, and perhaps they may not. All the same, the Democratic machine, incidentally, commands admiration for the good organization and team work as they proceed.

Of course it makes the Democrats grin from ear to ear to see a man praise these extra session days. They are so tickled they are growing sleek and fat and placid. After the hard, lean years, when there were nothing but kicks and cuffs from the opposition, the contrast makes the Democrats exceedingly happy. They can not quite realize it all yet. And the whole proposition seems all the more unusual to these wanderers in the wilds, because their brethren in the Senate seem to be progressing in a way to harmonize their differences. The Democratic Senators are making up their committees and have put Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, former minority leader of the House; John W. Kern, former Democratic nominee for Vice President, and Charles F. Johnson, of Maine, the only Democratic Senator from New England, upon the Finance Committee to help handle the tariff problems there. This indicates that the progressive Democratic Senators are to be in the saddle at the north end of the Capitol, and is said to assure co-operation with the House Democrats. Therefore, Democratic billings are sounding.

The Wool and Woolen Schedules. All the signs point to a centering of the stress and strain of Democratic resistance upon the wool and woolen schedules. It will come in the later days of the session, as Representative Underwood, of Ways and Means, has already promised. The prophetic of the Democratic side is that connection around Washington believes quite generally that the dominant party in the House will work out its problem with that schedule and, at least, courtesy having been done, at least in the House.

There have been many stories of late about what the Ways and Means Committee has been doing toward a revision of the schedule. One or two Democrats of the committee have been in touch with a canvass of House Democrats, which discloses a majority for free wool. Other Democrats are very uneasy over this showing because it is a vote so close to the associated with the operations of the ill-fated Wilson tariff law, would give the party a black eye politically.

The Senate Loiters. The Senate is not doing much. The President is fretting very little about Congress. For the moment he is more troubled about the Mexican border affair, although rather gratefully he is carrying his point when the Democrats do not do anything in the House, so that they can encourage public sentiment to demand an over-the-line movement. He does not care particularly that the Senate is loafing, for the most he wants of the Senate at the extra session is the enactment of his Canadian Reciprocity. Once he gets that, the country will hear much from the President's friends about his little way of carrying his point when the Democrats do not do anything in the House, so that they can encourage public sentiment to demand an over-the-line movement.



Waiting for them to do something.

PATRONAGE TROUBLES. Democratic Success Concentrates Them Upon the Republicans.

Increased Democratic assiduity in many States has augmented the responsibilities of numerous Republicans by way of official patronage. Take the State of Indiana, for example, that used not so many years ago to have two Republican United States Senators and about 19 Republican Representatives. Of course they could look after the indorsement of postmasters very handsomely, and each Representative looked after his own district in that regard, leaving the Republican Senators to look after the post-offices in the three Democratic districts.

Now with two Democratic Senators and 12 Democratic Representatives, only Representative Crumpacker remains in the Republican line. But the patronage in his own district, the patronage for all the big State of Indiana, is now in the hands of a Democrat. Not at all. There is too much wrangling and quarrelling in Hoosierdom. Mr. Crumpacker gets out the patronage in his own district, and of late, Col. Harry New, of Indianapolis, at one time acting Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been made a sort of patronage referee. Unless the Democratic slide is checked in the next election, the President may be a Democrat, and these Indiana Democrats will be busy with the marks on patronage papers ultimately.

Ohio is another shining example of the Republican troubles with patronage when 16 of the 21 Congressional districts are now in the hands of Democrats, whose O. K. marks on patronage papers have no value whatever. Senator T. E. Burton, now the only Republican Senator from Ohio, has written a letter to the President, pointing out Ohio postmasters. His troubles with Senator Dick on that score are over, for Dick has become an ex-Senator. Since the time that Senator Burton has been in the Senate, the two Republican Senators of Ohio have been embroiled upon occasion because they could not agree among themselves who should have the patronage. Occasionally the President sided with one of them and occasionally with the other.

Ohio Senatorial troubles of that character are ended for the time being. Senator Burton and the Democratic Senator Pomeroy have no patronage quarrels, and hardly can have any. But the President is an Ohio man, and as such, reserves to himself the right to implant a winning O. K. mark upon divers applications for office in Buckeye. And it naturally follows that when he writes "Appoint the man fortunate enough to have that approval upon his papers gets the bun. However, if it be an office requiring the confirmation of the Senate, there is no doubt that he will give the very like vote power upon the President. Therefore it is that the President is unlikely to make nomination to office in Ohio without consulting Senator Burton.

DEBATE ON RECIPROCITY IN THE HOUSE.

Reams of Very Ordinary Speeches That Are Not Likely to Contribute to the Enlightenment of the Country—Cannon, Underwood, McCall and Asher Hinds Made Good Ones.

The Reciprocity debate in the House, although it contributed little information on the general subject to the country, stands out as a distinctive Congressional feature. It was the first large opportunity that the new Representatives had to show themselves in discussion. There was very general participation and, consequently, there is now a great outflow from Washington of Reciprocity speeches. It can hardly be said that these will contribute to the enlightenment of the country, but the influence will not be untoward. Hundreds of thousands of constituents will have a chance to see their own Representatives out there, and do upon the floor of the American Congress.

The Democrats are conducting their debates rather leisurely, and trying to get the most out of the time. Some of the speeches are good. Cannon, of Illinois, the ex-Speaker, Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, and Asher C. Hinds, of Maine, long House parliamentarian, made the leading speeches which attracted most attention. There were, however, a few good efforts which were the wheat in the chaff of several days' talking.

They do say around the Capitol that a great respect of other people's property when it comes to ideas for an argument or a speech. The great daily outpouring of words since the Canadian Reciprocity debate began demonstrated it. Where much literary thieving and wicked paraphrasing is in progress, one quickly detects it, if he reads our Congressional Record. The daily Congressional Record, it is said, is full of exceedingly commonplace Reciprocity speeches. In nine-tenths of these speeches there is hardly a sentence of original argument. The speaker merely repeats what he has heard elsewhere, or what he has read in the Congressional Record.

It is a pity that the House is so full of such ordinary speeches. The House is a body of men, and it is a pity that the House is so full of such ordinary speeches. The House is a body of men, and it is a pity that the House is so full of such ordinary speeches. The House is a body of men, and it is a pity that the House is so full of such ordinary speeches.

Thomas Lipton Sisson, for example, of Winona, Montgomery County, Miss., the youngest man ever made Grand Master of the Masons in that jurisdiction, started a speech the other day and had proceeded only a couple of sentences when some rantaneous member tried to upset him by yelling "Order, order!"

"That is the first time," rejoined the imperturbable Sisson, quick as a flash, "such a request was ever made of me in my life."

Representative Nye also told another story to represent the Reciprocity situation. He has been one of the few Minnesotians in Congress who supported it. His district comprises Minneapolis, and the flour mills there, which are owned by a few Minnesotians, have a propensity for sparing Republican Congressmen by three in numerous States. Thus only three were spared out of a total House delegation of 19 in New Jersey. There were likewise spared in the Nebraska delegation of Representatives in the House.

"Franklin and Nashville" by John McElroy, will be found on page seven.

Indiana Politicians. In all the roster of politicians from 46-odd States, none do as much "rumormongering" as the Indiana Republicans. It is no longer a trouble of Republican factions in Indiana. There is nothing but groups left of the party in that State.

DIPLOMATIC PLUMS.

Many Hands Reaching Out for the More Important Ones.

The biggest business of the Senate, as far as its routine work is concerned these days, is in the receipt of large batches of nominations blindly from the President. The promotion in many and many ways are numerous, and other nominations grow apace. Just now the President is in the midst of a reorganization of the diplomatic corps. Since he nominated ex-Senator Curtis Gild, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Russia, there has come a vacancy in the embassy at Berlin and in the legation at Copenhagen, where Minister Herbert H. D. Pierce, formerly a crockery dealer in Boston, and also formerly Assistant Secretary of State, has been let out. The new Minister to Switzerland, L. W. Sweeney, goes to Norway, and the new Minister to Portugal, ex-Representative H. S. Boutell, goes to Switzerland.

These changes, however, only give an inkling of the work the President is doing in the reorganization of the corps, and which he is calling upon the President and the State Department to carry out. It is probably a good thing, for the President and the State Department are insisting that the Embassadors and Ministers shall be of some use abroad and seek to further the trade and industrial interests of the United States. That shocks the diplomats of the old school, but apparently such an era of diplomatic service is dawning, whether it be de la diplomatie or not.